

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

OCT 10 2007

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name C. M. Jackman House

Other name/site number 173-5880-0548

2. Location

Street & number 158 North Roosevelt ☐ not for publication

City or town Wichita ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67208

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patricia Jolmer DSHPO

8/24/07

Signature of certifying official/Title
Kansas State Historical Society

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other, (explain:)

C. M. Jackman House
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

Domestic; single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic; single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals:

Spanish Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Stucco

Roof: Terra Cotta

Other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

C. M. Jackman House

Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1924

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lorentz Schmidt, architect

George Siedhoff, builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

C. M. Jackman
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	4	6	5	0	6	5	0	4	1	7	2	3	6	0
Zone			Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
Zone			Easting						Northing						
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Kathy L. Morgan, Senior Planner

Organization City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office Date February 16, 2007

Street & number 455 N. Main, 10th Floor Telephone 316-268-4392

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67202-1688

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Randall K. Rathbun

Street & number 158 North Roosevelt Telephone 316-681-1988

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67208

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

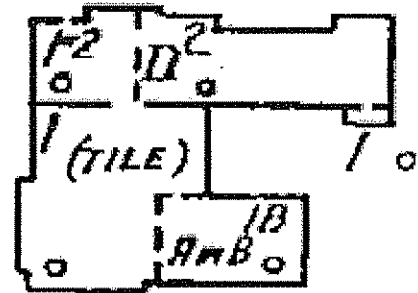
United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

The C.M. Jackman House (1924) is located in Wichita's College Hill neighborhood, which is a collection of approximately 2,000 structures in a square mile area east of downtown that was developed between 1915 and 1935. During the time of its development, College Hill was home to oilmen, doctors, lawyers, upper management and business entrepreneurs. Architectural styles prevalent in College Hill include Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals and Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements. The C.M. Jackman House is a good example of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style of the Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals.

Architectural Description Overview

The C. M. Jackman House, built in 1924, is laid out in a "U"-shape with a courtyard between the wings¹. The house was designed by architect Lorentz Schmidt and built by George Siedhoff Construction. Original plans exist in the George Siedhoff archives. The house is built into a knoll with the highest elevation at the northwest corner of the property and slopes back to the southeast. This slope gives the west elevation the appearance of a one-story house with a two-story main entrance. The elevation of the north wing is two-stories.



The south wing is raised a half-story above the level of the main floor of the great hall and sits atop what was originally the garage. The roof is multi-colored Spanish tile with no eave overhang and the exterior walls are painted stucco. The fenestration pattern is different on each elevation. The house is located at the southeast corner of Roosevelt and 1st Street. Typical of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style, the house is asymmetrical. No historic photos of the house could be located. The two car detached garage is a non-contributing structure built in the late 1970s or early 1980s when the original garage was converted to living space. The new garage is located at the east end of the north façade (not shown in 1950 Sanborn footprint above right).

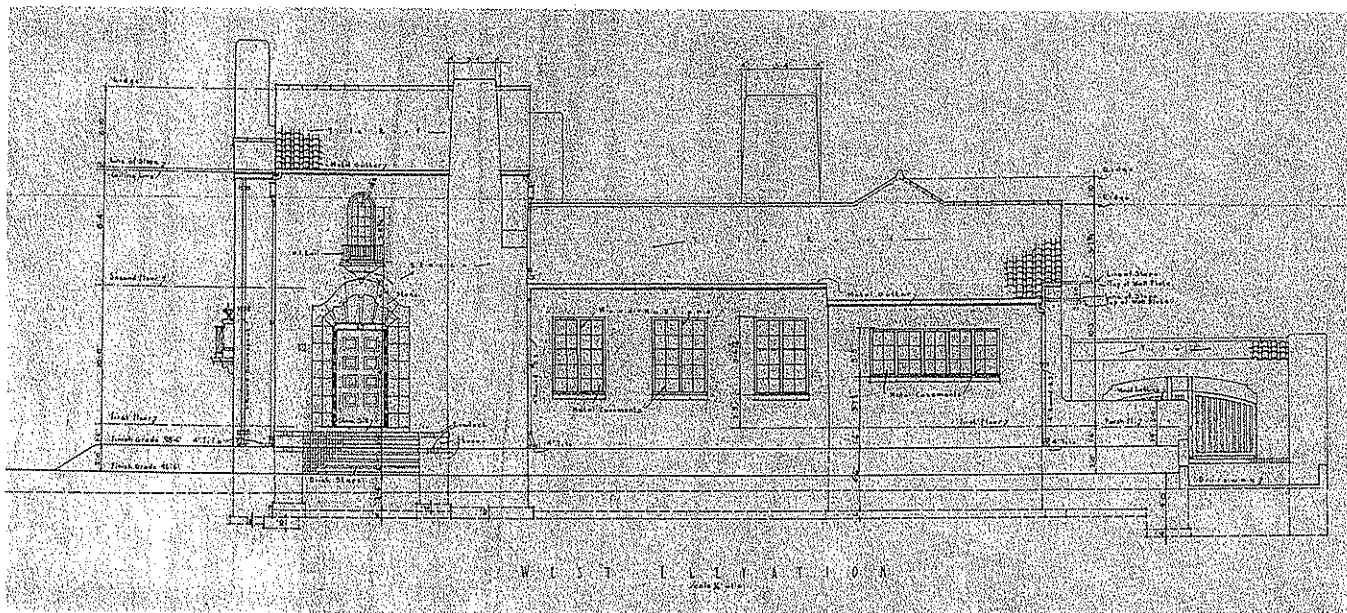
West Elevation

The west elevation is the main façade and faces Roosevelt Street and is three bays wide. The yard slopes up to the stairs leading to the main entrance on the north end of the west façade. The west elevation is anchored on the north end by a two-story square tower. Brick stairs lead up to the landing of the main entrance. The wood panel front door has a hand carved door surround and an ashlar limestone voussoir architrave with an ogee pediment. Above the main entrance is a round arched 18-light metal fixed window with a wrought iron balconet supported by a limestone gutta. The base of the

¹ 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 224, footprint of 158 North Roosevelt.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

gutta forms the keystone in the ogee pediment. South of the main entrance is a flue stack that is specifically an architectural detail. The central bay wall recesses approximately two feet and becomes one story with multi-colored Spanish tile side-gabled roof. This bay of the west elevation has three paired metal 10-light casement windows with wood mullions. In the center of this section, there is a wide, battered, rectangular chimney with a small metal cover for the flue opening. The wall again steps back where the south wing comes off the main elevation. The south wing attaches to the side gable of the main façade with a hipped gable. A ribbon window, consisting of five, six-light metal casement windows, is centered in the south bay.



At the south end of the west elevation is a low-walled concrete patio and the drive access to the three-car garage on the south elevation. At the east end of the drive is a stucco post and segmental arch lintel structure with a wrought iron gate that opens into the back yard.

North Elevation

The north elevation is the secondary façade and faces 1st Street. This wing has a flat, parapeted roof. A one-story, detached two-car garage was added to the east end when the original garages were converted to living space sometime in the late 1970s or early 1980s. The north elevation has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern and the façade has five changes in the wall plane. Beginning at the west end of the north elevation and going east, there are two stepped, small round arched eight-light metal fixed windows that provide natural lighting for the stair hall and the stairway. The large, round arched

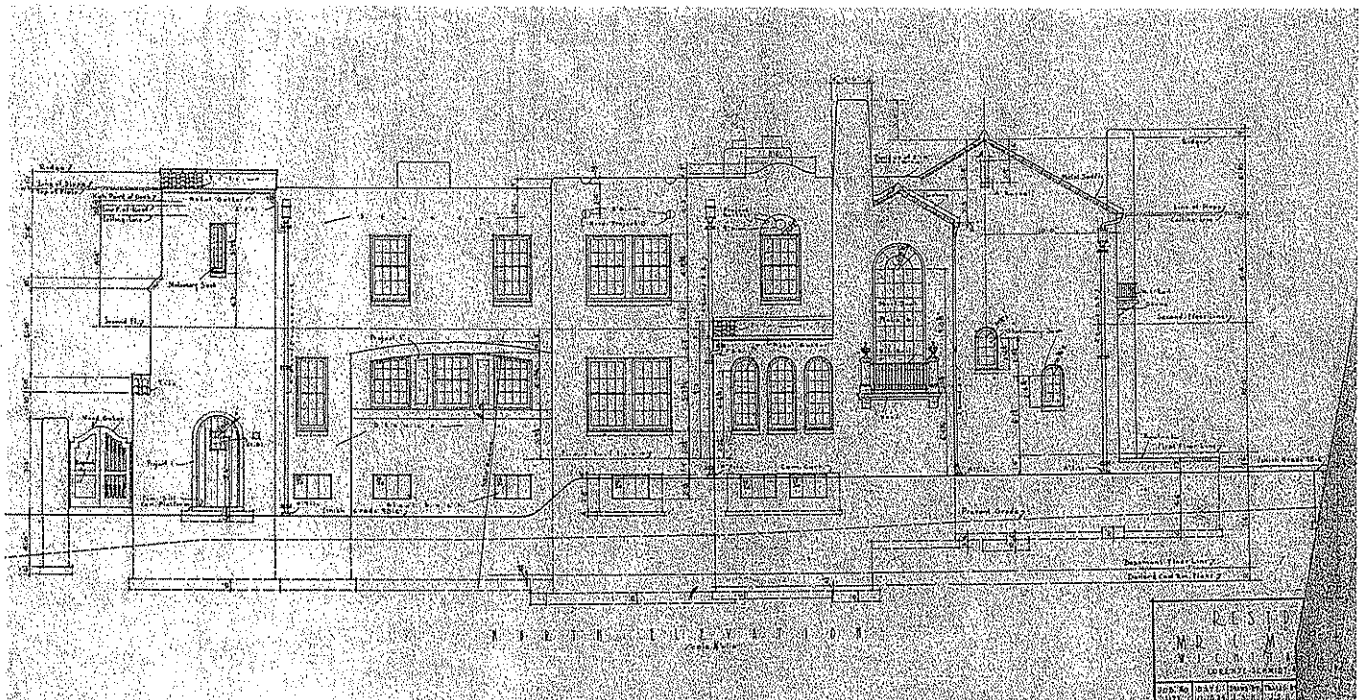
United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

multipaned steel window, the flue stack for the boiler and the one-story bay window project approximately two feet from the wall plane. The large round arched window has a balconet with wrought iron balustrade and provides light into the landing of the main staircase. The sill of the window is at the stair-landing floor. There are three round arched nine-over-nine wood sash windows in the projecting bay window. The bay window has a shed Spanish tile roof.

The wall recesses on the east side of the flue stack above the bay window. The flue stack is battered from grade to top and has a very simple chimney cap. Centered above the bay window in the second floor is a single eight-over-eight wood sash window topped by a blind arch. An ogee pediment is centered above the bay window at the roofline. East of the bay window there is a paired, eight-over-eight wood sash window in the first and second floors.

To the east of these windows, the wall recesses approximately 18 inches. The first floor of this vertical bay has recessed triple segmental arched eight-over-eight wood sash windows. To the east of the triple window is a single six-over-six wood sash window. There are only two, second floor windows in this vertical bay. They align above the end windows of the first floor triple window. East of the six-over-six wood sash window, the wall again projects approximately 18 inches. This vertical bay has a round arched wood batten door at grade and a twelve-light wood stationary sash window in the second floor.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

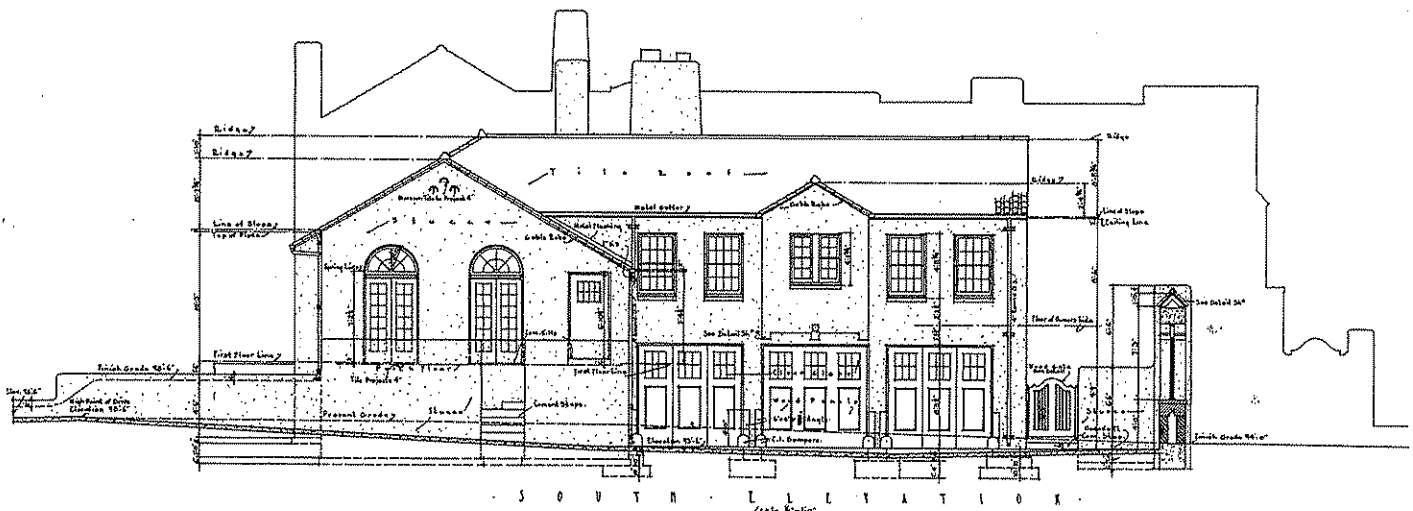
Section number 7 Page 4 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

At grade, there are six, three-light single sash wood awning windows that provide light into the basement.

A shed Spanish tile roof covers the side entrance and transitions to a side gable roof covering the wood gated entryway into the back yard. A one-story, flat-roofed, two-car detached garage abuts the gated entryway.

South Elevation

The south elevation contains the gable end of the west façade and the south side of the side gabled south wing. There are two changes in the wall plane. Five chimneystacks are visible from this perspective. The gable end is asymmetrical and the east slope of the roof is longer than the west slope. Two French doors open from the formal living room out to a tiled floor side patio. Half-circle multi-light windows top the French door openings. South of the French doors is a wood panel door with a row of four vision lights at the top of the door. This door opens off the arcaded hall leading up to the south wing suite. A stucco wall rises from the grade of the driveway and encloses the side patio. There is a circular stair up to the patio from the driveway.



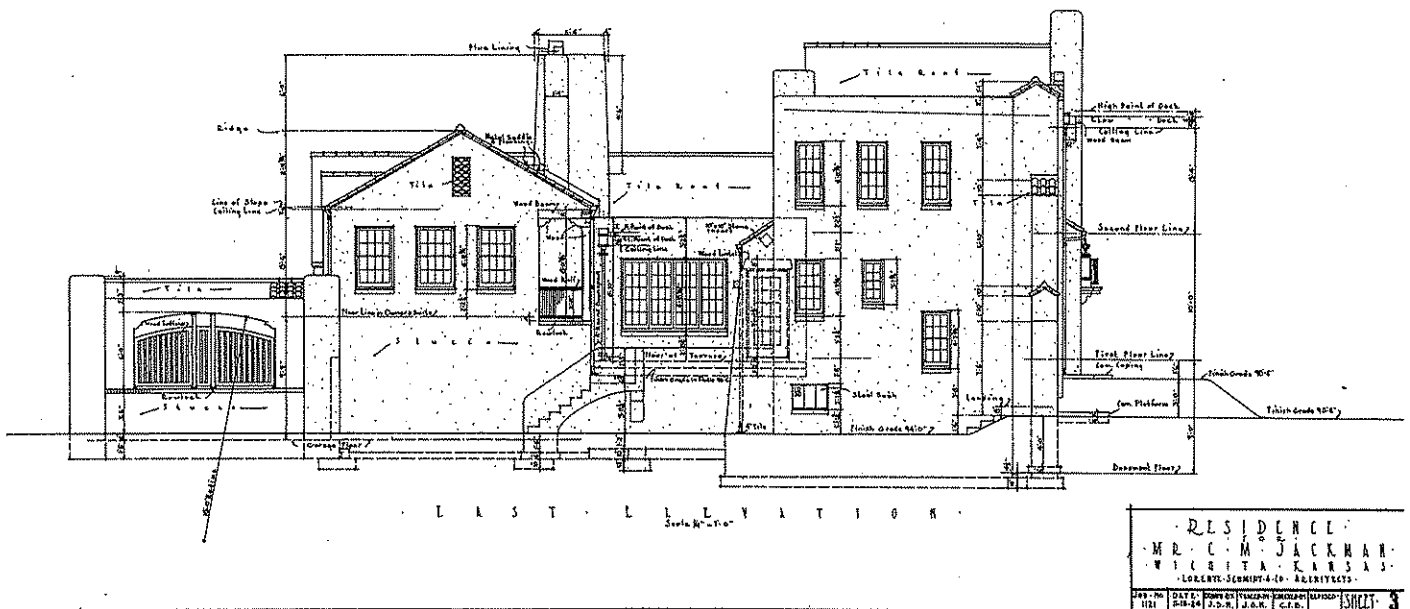
The south elevation of the south wing is three bays wide. Because of the slope of the lot, the original garage doors are at grade. The original openings for the garage doors remain, but have been infilled with French doors and a threshold step to convert this area to additional living space. The French doors are recessed into the original opening. The second floor has a centered projecting gabled bay. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

paired windows in the projecting bay four-over-four wood sash and are smaller than the other windows on the second floor. Flanking the projecting bay are two, single eight-over-eight wood sash windows.

East Elevation

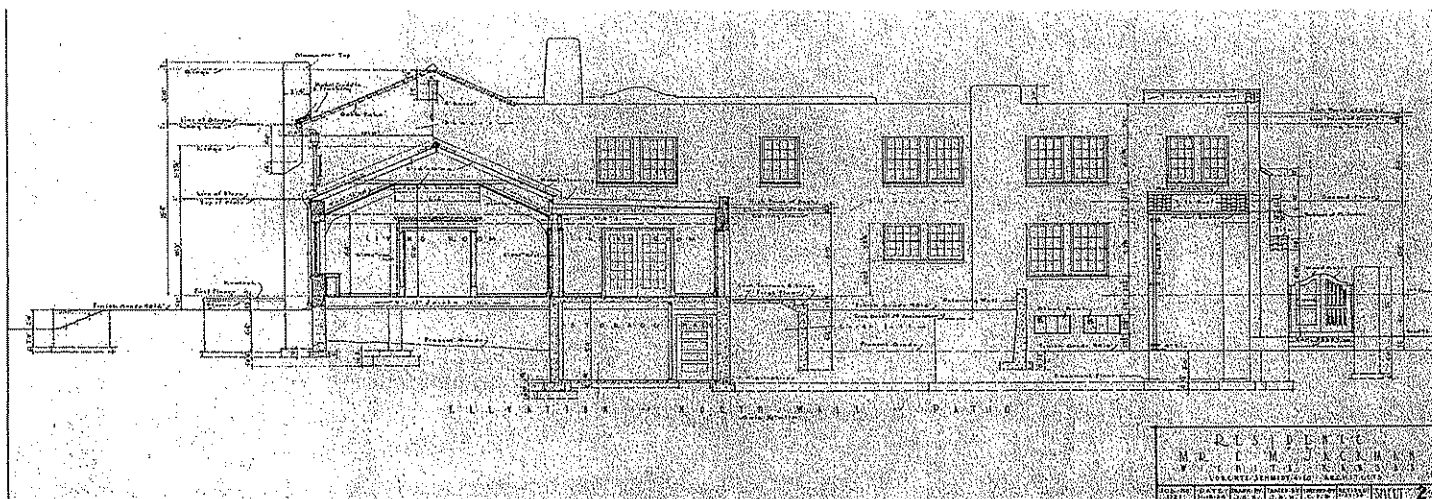
The main feature of the east elevation is the interior courtyard. The east wall of the north wing is two-stories and has six wood sash windows, which vary in size but are six-over-six in configuration. Variation in window size and placement occurs on the first floor. The three windows on the second story are symmetrical. The courtyard is built above grade and has a stucco retaining wall with stairs on the south end leading up to the patio. The center bay has two steps the width of the bay. This bay has a multi-light door with a modern storm door. A large picture window with 10 horizontal lights is to the left of the door. The east wall of the south wing shows the covered balcony off the south wing bedroom with wrought iron stairs leading down to the courtyard. There are three eight-over-eight wood sash windows left of the balcony. Above the windows in the gable end is a vertical rectangular lattice detail.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

North Wing Interior Elevation

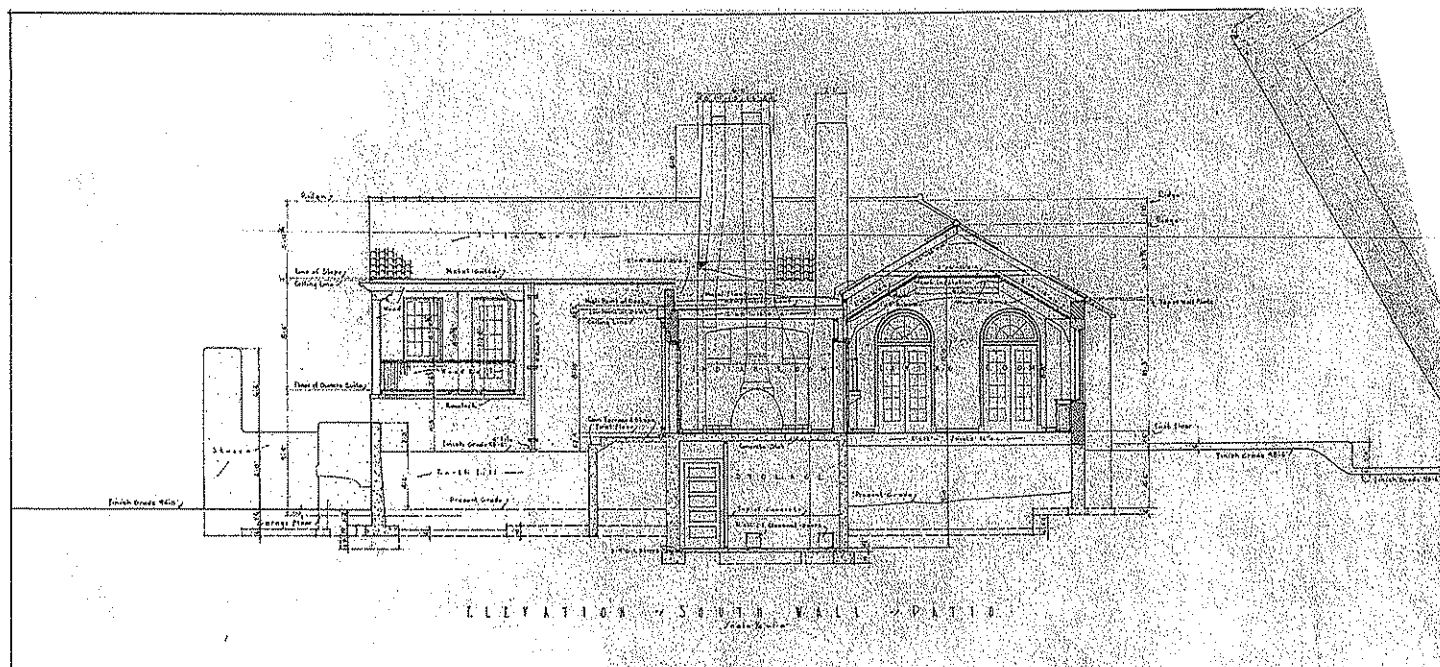
There is a multi-light door on the first floor that opens out onto the patio from the kitchen. The architect's plan shows this opening was to have been paired eight-over-eight sash windows. It appears that this change was made during construction and not a later renovation. South of the door is a full sized paired eight-over-eight sash window. East of the paired window, the wall projects on the first floor and has a tiled shed roof. The second floor of the wing has a multi-light door with sidelights that opens out to the flat roof of the Indian Room. The architect's drawing shows this opening to have originally been paired windows. It is unknown if this was changed to a door at the time of construction or was a later renovation. The windows on the south wall of the north wing light the interior hallway providing access to the bedrooms. These windows are typical eight-over-eight wood sash. There are three paired windows and one single window.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

South Wing Interior Elevation

The only feature on the north wall of the south wing is the covered balcony off the bedroom. There is a multi-light door providing access to the patio and a single eight-over-eight wood sash window to the east of the door. The balcony has wrought iron balustrade and curved wrought iron stairs that lead down to the patio. The architect's plan does not indicate access to the patio from the balcony. No notes were made on the contractor's blueprints to indicate a change adding the curved stairway, so this may have been added at a later date².



² George Siedhoff Archives, Hahner Foreman Harness, Wichita, Kansas.

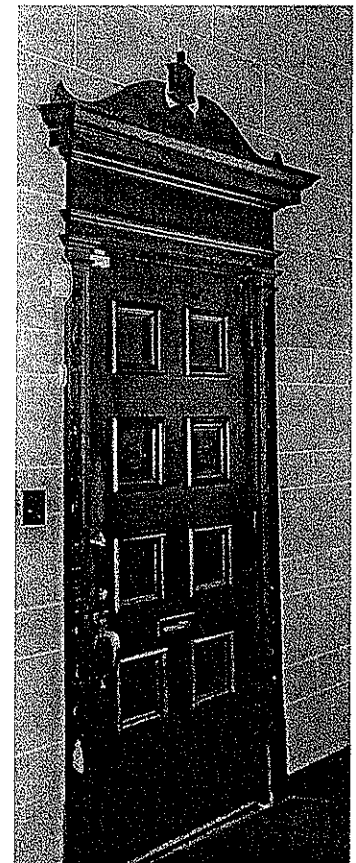
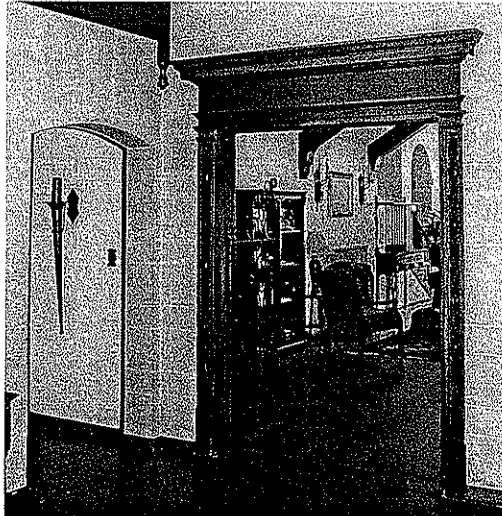
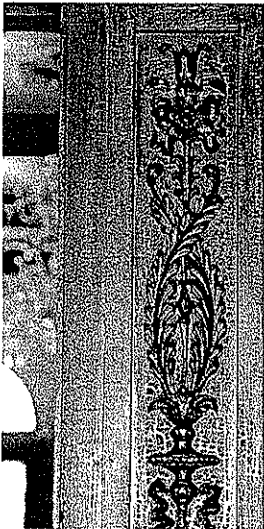
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

Interior

The main entrance opens into a two-story stair hall with limestone veneer walls, red tile floor and hand-stenciled beamed ceiling. The front door has plain plinth blocks with hand-carved architraves, entablature and a swan's neck pediment. The stair hall opens into the formal living room on the south and the formal dining room on the east. The double doorway to the living room has the same detailing but without the pediment. The opening has a pair of wrought iron gates. The doorway into the formal dining room is a simple segmental arched opening.



The stairway to the second floor of the north wing has a straight run along the north wall of the stair hall to a landing, makes a right turn and another straight run up to the second floor landing. The balustrade has turned newel posts and balusters. The carpeted hallway runs the length of the wing along the south side of the bedrooms. There are two bedrooms and a bathroom opening onto the hallway. The master bedroom is at the east end of the hallway and has its own bathroom and a fireplace in the southwest corner of the room. This room was renovated sometime in the early 1980s.

The dining room is in the north wing. The floors are red tile and it has three round arched multi-light windows on the north wall. The east wall of the dining room opens into a breakfast room and the Indian Room. The south wall of the breakfast room opens into the butler's pantry off the kitchen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

The Indian Room is so named because it was designed to exhibit Native American artifacts and art. The floor in this room is quarried field tile. The fireplace is on the south end of the room in a recessed blind segmental arch. The hearth is red tile and the natural wood mantle spans the opening of the blind segmental arch. The fireplace is a parabolic arch with a brown glazed tile surround. The fire screen was specifically designed for this room and features a Native American male hunting a deer with a bow and arrow with a pine tree in the background. The west wall of the room also has a blind segmental arch recess.



The kitchen remains in its original configuration. New appliances and a slate tile floor have been installed. The triple segmental arched windows noted in the exterior elevation are located above the sink. At the northeast corner of the kitchen, a straight run of stairs leads down to the landing of the north side door. This stairway also provides interior access to the basement.

The living room is accessed from the Indian Room, the stair hall and the south patio. This room has a segmental barrel vault and wood beam ceiling. Other features of the room include hardwood floor, wood radiator covers, fireplace with stone surround and an arcaded stairway leading up to the suite of rooms in the south wing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co.,
Kansas Name of Property County and
State

The three rooms in the south wing include a sitting room with a fireplace and built-in bookcases, a full bath and a bedroom. The floors in the sitting room and bedroom are hardwood and the bathroom tile is octagonal.

The basement contains a laundry room, bathroom, storage room (originally the coal room), the boiler and furnace room. A storage area connects this side of the basement to what was originally the garage area in the south wing. The garage was converted to a family/exercise room in the early 1980s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OVERVIEW

The C.M. Jackman House is being nominated under **Criterion C** in the area of Architecture because it is a good local example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style that was popular in the United States from 1915 through 1940. The house also represents the work of prominent Wichita architect, Lorentz Schmidt (1884-1952) and contractor George Siedhoff (1878-1966).

Nationwide, the people attaining wealth were embracing the revival styles that were much less finicky and ostentatious than the Mid-19th Century and Late Victorian architecture styles such as High Victorian Gothic, High Victorian Italianate and Queen Anne. The Spanish Colonial Revival style was popularized through the designs of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue (1869-1924) at the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. Goodhue broadened the interpretation of Spanish Colonial architecture by incorporating design elements found throughout Latin American. Plateresque architecture and Churrigueresque style also influenced Goodhue's interpretations, which gave rise to Spanish Colonial Revival architecture.

Spanish Colonial Revival houses are typically one- or two-story side-gabled structures. The façade is asymmetrical and may have a square tower. It may have wings but not typically an exterior arcade. This style is mostly clad in stucco or plaster and infrequently in light colored brick; unglazed wall tiles; low-relief carvings on window and door trim, columns and pilasters; long, covered arcade; low- to moderate-pitched tile roofs; round arches over the most prominent windows; wrought iron or carved wood balconies on windows; heavy wood doors at the main entrance and French doors leading out to patio areas. Other examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style exists in College Hill, however it is not the dominant revival style in the neighborhood.

OWNER



Charles Moore Jackman was born on March 2, 1862 in Frederick, Columbiana County, Ohio to Stockdale and Narcissa Preston (Hill) Jackman. The 1880 U.S. Census lists him as a farm worker living at home with his parents and siblings. He came to Kansas in 1885 where he served as station agent and telegrapher for Missouri Pacific railroad at Redfield, Andale and Argonia. He left the employ of the railroad and moved to El Reno, Oklahoma where he served as the secretary-treasurer, and later assistant to the manager, of the Canadian County Mill and Elevator Company. Jackman moved to Wichita in 1906, and with Henry Lassen, organized the Kansas Milling Company¹. Jackman became president and manager of the Kansas Milling

¹ *Wichita Eagle*, October 23, 1933, pg. 1

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

Company upon the death of Henry Lassen in 1919. After Charles' death, his son David and grandson David, Jr. ran the mill. In 1959, the mill was taken over by the Ross-Zimmerman Milling Company. The Kansas Milling Company was the largest in the state and ranked seventh in production in the nation in 1966.

Charles Moore Jackman married Susan Pritchard in 1887 and from that marriage had four children. The 1906 Wichita City Directory lists him as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Kansas Milling Company. At the time of Susie's death on August 12, 1916, the family was living at 1501 N Fairmount Avenue. The 1920 U.S. Census shows Charles living at 1501 Fairmount Avenue with his daughter Laura, daughter Theresa and her husband and two sons. The 1921 Wichita Social Directory lists Charles married to Blanche. They lived at 1501 Fairmount Avenue until they moved into the Schmidt-designed house at 158 North Roosevelt in 1924.

ARCHITECT

Lorentz Schmidt (1884-1952) Lorentz Schmidt was born in Clyde, Kansas on April 25, 1884. He was the eldest of nine children born to Bernhardt and Magdalene (Gram) Schmidt. Typical for the time and being the eldest of nine children, Lorentz began working the farm at a young age. He left school after he completed the 7th grade to work full time on the farm. When he was 18, he lost his leg in a farming accident. No longer able to work the farm, he went back to finish high school. Schmidt soon found a job as a barber that paid room and board so he didn't have to traverse the three miles between home and school twice a day. He finished high school in Emporia, Kansas and attended Kansas State Normal School (now Emporia State University) for one year². He worked his way through college using his barber trade, attending the University of Illinois and graduating with a B.S. in architecture in 1913. He came to Wichita in 1915 and practiced here until his death in 1952. Schmidt was elected to the 1951 class of fellows of the American Institute of Architects³.



According to his obituary published on the front page of the *Wichita Eagle*, February 6, 1952, he was the only practicing architect from Kansas ever elected to a fellowship in the American Institute of Architects. The press release announcing his selection cited his effort in the passage of the Kansas Architectural Registration legislation; helped organize the Wichita Association of Architects in 1945 and served as its first president; helped organize the Kansas Builders forum; served on the Wichita Planning

² *Wichita Beacon*, February 25, 1923, Sunday Magazine, pg. 1

³ *Wichita Eagle*, April 29, 1951, pg. 10

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

Commission; had been active with the Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Community Chest and Boy Scout council as criteria for his selection as an AIA fellow; and established annual scholarships at Kansas State and Kansas University.

Schmidt came to Wichita from Illinois to begin his architectural practice in 1915. He was associated with Glen H. Thomas for three years until Thomas formed his own company. Cecil Francis Boucher (1890–1969) joined Schmidt in 1917 and Harrison George Overend (1892–1957) came to the firm in 1919. In 1925 Schmidt and Company reorganized as Schmidt, Boucher, and Overend, an association that lasted until 1931. The prominent firm designed private residences as well as many public buildings including schools, churches, commercial, and university structures. Overend and Boucher left to form a new company that was active into the 1950s. Throughout the 1930s, 1940s, and until his death in 1952, Schmidt continued to design theaters, schools and churches, plus commercial and hospital buildings. Lorentz Schmidt, Jr. continued his father's legacy in a subsequent firm of McVay, Schmidt, and Peddie, which was active through the 1960s.

Schmidt designed a wide array of structures that remain part of the Wichita landscape. He is most well known for his school buildings. A few of the schools he designed for the Wichita School District are: Horace Mann Elementary (demolished), Washington (demolished), Linwood (demolished), East High School, Hamilton Middle School, Blessed Sacrament School, James Allison, and Roosevelt. This association with the Wichita School District helped launch his career throughout the region. His list of Kansas schools includes schools in Newton, Andover, Augusta, Belle Plain, Clyde, McPherson, Liberal, Hugoton, Clearwater, Ellinwood, Colwich and Dodge City. His blueprint record also includes the Stillwater, Oklahoma High School⁴. Schmidt also designed churches, hospitals, commercial buildings and residences. Some of the more-well known commercial and religious structures in Wichita that were designed by Schmidt are Hillcrest Apartments, Ranney-Davis Warehouse, Petroleum (Ellis-Singleton) Building, Brown Building, St. James Episcopal Church and Gloria Dei Lutheran Church. A number of his significant residential structures are found in College Hill, Midtown and Riverside.

Never shirking his civic duties, in addition to designing the Fresh Air Baby Camp, Schmidt did architectural work for the planned war housing projects during World War II at Hilltop Manor and Planeview in Wichita, as well as war housing projects in Great Bend, Independence, Liberal, Pratt, Victoria, Junction City and Independence⁵. Schmidt died from cancer at his home in Wichita on February 5, 1952.

⁴ City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office and Wichita State University Libraries, Department of Special Collections, *Guide to Drawings by Wichita Architect Lorentz Schmidt*.

⁵ *Wichita Eagle*, February 6, 1952, pg. 4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

BUILDER

George Herman Siedhoff (1878-1966) Contractor George Herman Siedhoff was born in St. Louis, Missouri on March 7, 1878. He married Lydia Louise Wilhelmina Amelia Hagemann (b. 1883, d. 1964), also from St. Louis, on November 7, 1900. He learned his trade as a concrete construction foreman in St. Louis and reference was made to his association with the St. Louis American League Baseball Park. Concrete construction was becoming the preferred method of construction at the turn of the century, and Siedhoff became known for his thorough knowledge of concrete construction. Around 1905, he went to Virginia for two years where he worked as a construction superintendent for projects in Norfolk and Richmond⁶. One of his projects was the rebuilding of Murphy's Hotel in Richmond, listed at that time as one of the noteworthy hotels of the south. He moved to Kansas City in 1908 and began his own contracting company with a working capital of \$12.50. His first project for Curtis and Thwing made him a profit of \$3,500 launching his career as a successful building contractor.



GEORGE HERMAN SIEDHOFF

Among his projects in Kansas City between 1908 and 1917, were Mercy Hospital, Rialto Building, Karnes School, J.L. Case Building, Bonfils Building, Higbee Building and scores of others⁷. While he was still operating his construction company in Kansas City, he got the contract to build 12 buildings in Wichita for Standard Oil Company during the summer of 1916⁸. Siedhoff moved his operation permanently to Wichita in 1917. Siedhoff Construction Company built many of the major buildings in Wichita that included a wide variety of building types. "As a builder, George Siedhoff's mark is seen in Wichita from College Hill to the Orient shops and from the Red Star Mill to the Marland Refinery Building."⁹ Siedhoff had a strong sense of community and built both the Mercy Hospital in Kansas City and the Fresh Air Baby Camp in Wichita for only the cost of the materials.

Buildings constructed by Siedhoff Construction Company include: Fresh Air Baby Camp, Belmont Arches, 20th Century Club, Hillcrest Apartments, Allis Hotel (demolished), Wheeler Kelly Hagney Building (NRHP), Brown Building (Wichita Register of Historic Places), Wichita

⁶ *Wichita Beacon*, November 1, 1925, microfiche, Wichita Public Library

⁷ *Kansas City Star*, ca. 1915, vertical files, Wichita Public Library

⁸ *Wichita Morning Eagle*, April 23, 1916, pg. 5

⁹ *Wichita Beacon*, July 15, 1928, pg. 23

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15 C.M. Jackman House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of Property County and State

Broadview Hotel, Emporia Broadview Hotel, the Forum (demolished), Innes Warehouse (Warehouse and Jobbers NR Historic District), Grant Telegraph Building (Warehouse and Jobbers NR Historic District), Uptown Theater, Wesley Hospital, First National Bank Building, Shirkmere Apartment Building, Union National Bank Building, Woolf Brothers Building (demolished), Kaufman Building, J. Arch Butts Residence, Siedhoff Residence, Sedgwick County Jail (Munger Building north of Old Sedgwick County Courthouse), US Post Office and Federal Building (NRHP), Smith Bakery (Douglas Photographic), Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot in Newton, Kansas and many others. Hahner, Foreman & Harness Construction Company of Wichita maintains an archive of 154 blueprints of Siedhoff's construction projects in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma¹⁰.

In addition to being a contractor, he was the president and owner of the Broadview Hotels Company, director of the Braley Aircraft Company, president of Supreme Propeller Company, vice-president of Braley School of Flying¹¹, and president of Eastborough Estates Company. Siedhoff retired from his construction business in 1934 and devoted his time to his investments and the Broadview Oil Company. Siedhoff died September 9, 1966 at the age of 88 in Emporia, Kansas.

Summary

Schmidt's interpretation of the style for the Jackman House includes the square tower, wings that surround a small interior open courtyard, multiple changes in wall planes, arched door and window openings, wrought iron balconies, stucco walls and red tile roof. The C.M. Jackman house is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style interpreted by prominent Wichita architect Lorentz Schmidt and is eligible for listing under **Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture**. The house is also eligible because it represents the work of Schmidt and George Siedhoff, a prominent contractor in Wichita and the region. The house retains its architectural integrity.

¹⁰ City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office and Wichita State University Libraries, Department of Special Collections, *Guide to Drawings and Jobs of Wichita Contractor George H. Siedhoff*.

¹¹ *Who's Who in Wichita*, 1929, Robert M. Baldwin Publishing Company: Wichita, Kansas, pg. 179

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 16

C. M. Jackman House
Name of property

Sedgwick, Kansas
County and State

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"Edward N. Tihen Notes" and assorted articles from the *Wichita Beacon*, *Wichita Eagle*, 1906-1933. State University Libraries' Department of Special Collections.

George Siedhoff construction blueprints and bid specifications (original) archived at Hahner, Foreman & Harness, Inc located at 423 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Kansas. The Wichita Historic Preservation Office maintains a digital copy.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>10 & Photos</u>	Page <u>17</u>	<u>C. M. Jackman House</u> Name of property	<u>Sedgwick, Kansas</u> County and State
--------------------------------	----------------	--	---

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on the southeast corner of Roosevelt and 1st Streets in Wichita, Sedgwick Co., KS. The legal description is lots 1, 3, 5, and 7, Myers Subdivision of College Hill Division.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Jackman House.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Property: Jackman House
Location: 158 N Roosevelt, Wichita, Sedgwick County, KS
Photographer: Kathy Morgan

- Photo 1: West (front) elevation, facing E
Date photo taken: February 22, 2007
- Photo 2: West (front) and south elevations, facing NE
Date photo taken: February 22, 2007
- Photo 3: West (front) and north elevations, facing SE
Date photo taken: February 22, 2007
- Photo 4: Patio off the south end of the great room, facing NW
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007
- Photo 5: French doors into family room, original garage door openings, facing NE
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007
- Photo 6: Interior, main front entrance, facing NW
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007
- Photo 7: Interior, main entrance hall, facing E
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>10 & Photos</u>	Page <u>18</u>	<u>C. M. Jackman House</u> Name of property	<u>Sedgwick, Kansas</u> County and State
--------------------------------	----------------	--	---

Photo 8: Interior, entrance to great room, facing SE
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007

Photo 9: Interior, great room, facing S
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007

Photo 10: Interior, dining room, facing N
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007

Photo 11: Interior, Indian room, facing S
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007

Photo 12: Interior, hallway in north wing, facing E
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007

Photo 13: Interior, window at landing on main stair, facing N
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007

Photo 14: Interior, arcade to south wing, facing E
Date photo taken: January 10, 2007

Photo 15: North elevation, facing SW
Date photo taken: February 22, 2007

Photo 16: East elevation, central courtyard, facing NW
Date photo taken: February 22, 2007

Photo 17: North elevation, exterior secondary entrance, facing S
Date photo taken: February 22, 2007

Photo 18: North elevation, exterior gate between garage and house, facing S
Date photo taken: February 22, 2007